

FARM AND FIRESIDE.



More Wheat to the Acre.

That the ten, fifteen, and even thirty bushel wheat-crops are not the largest that any good wheat-soil is capable of producing, is a fact patent to every intelligent farmer; yet thousands go on raising these comparatively unprofitable crops, even though the means are at hand for largely increasing them. It is really quite within the possibilities of any farm suitable for raising wheat at all, to grow an average crop of over 30 bushels per acre; and 40, 50, and even 60 bushels may reasonably be expected under proper culture. Such crops are rather the rule than the exception on good English wheat farms, and are quite rare in this country.

The cost of fitting the soil, of seed, sowing, interest on the land, and the number and value of the stock and implements required are the same for a small as for a large crop; and the cost of harvesting is but little more in the latter case. So that the difference between a 10 and a 30 bushel crop is nearly all profit. But how shall this extra 20 bushels profit per acre be gained? By the use of sufficient manure, to make the increase. The fact that extra manuring makes an addition to the crop which is nearly all profit, is a fact seldom realized by farmers; but such is the case, as most will admit, after considering the above statements. The spreading of six cords of stable manure on two acres of land will not produce a crop which will more than pay the expenses of its production; put the same manure on one acre, and the chances are that just as much wheat will be harvested, and at little more than half the cost. For the generality of farmers it would be a safe rule to use what stable manure they have on half the area it is now applied to. But to get the largest return from the farm, and to utilize every acre, is a laudable ambition of every good farmer. To do this, he cannot depend—as many do—on the natural fertility of the soil, or on stable manure; but he must resort to artificial fertilizers, which can now be bought with safety of reliable dealers, with reasonable certainty of getting what is bargained for. This placing out of the farm and soil resources by use of honest manufactured manures is working a revolution in American agriculture; and in no department may it be better considered than in grain farming. In the use of these fertilizers, however, the same rule applies as with stable manure; that while a certain small amount per acre may only produce a crop large enough to pay expenses, half as much more may cause a handsome profit. We would not advise, however, that a novice in the use of fertilizers should go to large expense at first, but recommend small beginnings, though boldness may perhaps lead to a surprising success. When practicable, the farmer may make a good wheat manure of 300 lbs. of superphosphate of lime containing ammonia (i. e., made of fresh bone), or the same amount of fine bone composted for three months; this for use on an acre. Apply also—not mixing the two—the unleached wood-ashes that can be got. An occasional liberal dressing of lime will improve wheat land which is already rich in organic matter.

But to grow wheat at a profit, the question of fertility is not the only point to be considered. In all the older States, wheat-growing, to be successful, requires the best kind of farming. The best seed must be selected; for with poor seed, the best culture practiced cannot produce a good crop. The variety chosen should be both prolific and hardy. The soil, as a rule, should be a fine clay loam, well-drained, and contain a fair proportion of thoroughly decomposed organic matter. The plowing should be only 6 or 7 inches deep, the soil thoroughly pulverized and compact, with all the clods on the surface; the seed drilled in early, and rolled, and the rows far enough apart to admit of several cultivations. Then, with a good season, and comparative freedom from insects and disease, and the use of proper implements in harvesting, a large and profitable crop may be expected. In the virgin soils of the extreme West, remunerative crops may perhaps still be raised by the old careless methods, but the time is close at hand when all these conditions will apply there as well as in the older sections of the country.

How to Get Foul Air out of a Well, and Why It Gets There.
Edward Johnson, Chester Co., Tenn., asks what is the best way of getting foul air out of a well, and the cause of its accumulating there.

Ans.—The foul air in wells is mostly carbonic acid, a gas diffused through the air in proportions of about 1 volume in every 10,000. It is about half as heavy again as the air, and its great weight tends to keep it in low places—where it is generated by the combustion and decay of organic bodies—and also to accumulate it in pits or unused wells. Unmixed with air it cannot be breathed, but is rejected with violent spasms of the glottis. Flame is instantly extinguished by it when mixed with air in proportion of one to four. Before descending into an unused well or pit of any kind, it is prudent to first lower into it a lighted candle, so as to make sure that it does not contain this fatal element. Wells in the barnyard that are used in winter for watering stock but seldom used in summer, are especially liable to have foul air in them at this season. In August, when the wells are low, it is always a good time to clean them out, but before descending into them, the above precaution should always be taken. If the light flickers badly or is extinguished, measures should be taken to remove the carbonic acid before venturing into it. If there is water in the well, all that is needed to get rid of the foul air is to pump out the water and dash it in again. The water will absorb an equal volume of carbonic acid, and the agitation will allow a sufficient quantity of pure air to

mix with that in the well to permit of combustion, so that if a bundle of lighted straw be lowered into the well it will cause the foul air to ascend. If bunches of lighted straw be thrown into the well, although at first the blaze will be instantly extinguished as soon as it strikes the carbonic acid, yet the heat is more or less retained and setting the air in motion, the foul gas will soon be displaced. Indeed the pest may be driven out by any mode of ventilation, such as violently agitating the air in the well, exploding thereto some gun-powder, or by lowering a vessel containing lighted charcoal nearly to the bottom. Darning coals have the property of absorbing many times their bulk of this gas, and when cooled they may be raised up, re-ignited and lowered down again.

The Unsuspecting Farmer.

Every day brings us new developments in the swindle business. The "tricks" devised to entrap the unwary farmer are both numerous and ingenious. A correspondent tells us that two "nice looking" fellows, in a "nice looking carriage," stopped for dinner at the house of an intelligent farmer of this county, and, not long since, they made themselves "agreeable" during the dinner hour, and succeeded in convincing "mine host" that they were men of importance, engaged in the agricultural resources of the country for a well known metropolitan paper. After dinner they sat on the front porch and quizzed the farmer as to the resources of the district, average yield of crops, etc., etc. The time for departure arriving they asked how much the bill was. "Nothing!" O, they couldn't listen to that! They were well paid by the proprietors of the notorious journal, and could afford to pay their way. They couldn't think of "sponging." They always "paid fifty cents a piece for dinner and the same for horse feed, making a dollar and a-half; hadn't anything less than a ten-dollar bill," which they showed to the farmer, insisting that he must take the dollar and a-half out of it and give them the change. This was accordingly done, an appeal to the wife's better money being necessary, however, before the change could be made. By this time the horse and carriage was at the front gate, and the two young gentlemen drove off, leaving behind them a character for intelligence and generosity, which had it extended over a Congressional district, would have been all that was necessary to secure them seats in Congress.

A few days later the farmer went to town to pay his June taxes, and he found to his unbounded surprise that the bill was a notorious counterfeit, and that the same ten-dollar bill had been "showed off" on no less than three other men in the county. The farmer returned home a wiser, but lumbering man, and now no inducement are powerful enough to make him entertain travelers, no matter how "gentlemanly" they may appear.—Ohio Farmer.

Home Department.

TOMATO CATSUP.—To one gallon of skinned tomatoes take one tablespoonful of black pepper, and one of red, one of salt, one-half of allspice and four of red pepper. Add one and a-half pints of strong cider vinegar. Stew them down to a brown gallon, then add half a pound of brown sugar and strain through a sieve.

COLD TOMATO CATSUP.—Take a gallon of skinned tomatoes; one quart of vinegar; two tablespoonfuls of salt; one of black pepper; two of red pepper; one teaspoonful of mustard; four of black pepper; three tablespoonfuls of celery cut fine; one handful of celery cut fine or one ounce of celery seed; mix cold and bottle. For use in two weeks.

COLD CATSUP.—One peck of tomatoes; half a gallon of vinegar; one teaspoonful of salt; one cup of mustard seed; one cup of celery seed; one-half cup of black pepper; three tablespoonfuls of black pepper; one of red pepper, cut fine; two pieces of horseradish, grated; slice tomatoes and lay them in a colander or drain, then wash them through the colander. Bottle and it will be fit for use the next day.

GRANDMOTHER'S PANCAKES.—Three eggs, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, six tablespoonfuls of sour cream, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-half teaspoonful of salt; spice to taste; stir to a thick batter, and drop by the spoonful into hot lard and fry like crackers.

BAKED PEAS.—Peel and bake ripe peas, with but little water. When cold, cover the top and sides with a cake-like flavored with vanilla, and serve with cream and sugar. This makes a delicate and healthful dessert, and but little time is consumed in its preparation.

These recipes may be had in the same way, and are provided by many.

CUCUMBER TOAST.—Peel, wash, and cut cucumbers of medium size, cut lengthwise in thin slices, and place in cold water for a few minutes; drain, and dip each slice into flour; then fry quick, until of a light brown, in butter or oil. Drain, place the slices of cucumbers, hot from the pan, between slices of buttered toast and serve at once. The cucumbers must be seasoned with pepper and salt, or a little mustard may be added when taken from the pan.

SPONGE-CAKE CREAM-PIE.—One teaspoon of sugar, one teaspoon of flour mixed with a level teaspoonful of baking-powder, three beaten eggs. Bake in a flat square tin, and when cold, split open and spread with cream, prepared as follows: Whip a pint of sweet cream, until very smooth and stiff, sweeten and flavor to taste (those who like vanilla will prefer it in this case), and spread it stiff and cold upon the split cake, the hole in the center, and sides together again so that the cream does not appear, and the cake-pie looks like an ordinary cake. One can hardly find a more delicate and delicious dessert dish than this.

FIRM BUTTER WITHOUT ICE.—In farm lard the dairy is small, a good plan to have the butter cool and firm without ice is by the process of evaporation, as practiced in India and other warm countries. A cheap plan is to get a very large sized, porous, earthenware pot, with an extra large saucer. Half fill the saucer with water, set it in a closet or light stand—such as is used for holding hot irons will do—upon the pot; over the whole invert the flower pot, letting the top rim of it rest in and be covered by the water; dowers pot, with an extra large saucer. Half fill the saucer with water, set it in a closet or light stand—such as is used for holding hot irons will do—upon the pot; over the whole invert the flower pot, letting the top rim of it rest in and be covered by the water; dowers pot, with an extra large saucer.

BURNHAM'S STANDARD TURBINE WATER WHEEL.—WARRANTED THE BEST AND CHEAPEST. Also, MILLING MACHINERY. "FARMER'S REPORT" APRIL 20, 1878, "Yonkers Press." P. DUMAS, Inc., New York.

OPIMUM.—Including shooting outfits, traps, etc. Agents, Moore & Brooks, St. Louis, Mo.

PEACE RESTORED!
The enemy in full retreat and Zack Chandler could not be consoled over the departure of Ulysses, because he (poor fellow) had not heard that

R. M. LANTZ & CO.,
EDINBURG, VA.,
are selling such extraordinary bargains in the shape of
Cassimeres, Worsteds,
Suitings, Flannels,
Linens, Cottonades, &c.

OH! DEAR ME! I'M GETTING GRAY HAIR FALLING.—You have only to use "London Hair Color Restorer," the best and most clearly artful ever introduced to the American people, is entirely harmless and free from all impure ingredients that render many articles of its falling, and restores the perfectly natural color. It is nicely perfumed and so elegantly prepared as to make it a lasting hair dressing and toilet luxury.

J. A. TYLER, A PROMINENT CITIZEN, Wilson, N. C. writes some ten years ago my wife's hair commenced falling, and got very thin and turned gray, but after using "London Hair Color Restorer" the scalp became healthy, the hair stopped falling, the color was restored, and is now growing beautifully.

Sold at 75 cents a bottle or \$1 the half dozen by all prominent druggists in Woodstock by Dr. D. D. CARTER.

Fertilizers!
Fertilizers!
BUY THE ANCHOR BRAND,
THE SOUTHERN FERTILIZER CO.
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

This fertilizer was used in this county last year and the result proves conclusively that it has no superior. It was tried by the side of some of the best brands, and it has proved itself

A SUPERIOR PHOSPHATE.
It drills easily. Few brands are equal to it in this respect. Farmers wishing to purchase excellent article

At Low Figures
will call on, or address the undersigned at Woodstock.

EDWARD BROWN & CO.
VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE
A RARE CHANCE
\$7,500 FOR \$1,500.

AVAILABLE FARM OF 20 ACRES is located in the best section of the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, Shenandoah County, 1 1/2 miles from town of "Shenandoah," and 1/2 mile from "Shenandoah Falls." It is a beautiful farm, with a large house, and a fine view of the river and the mountains.

A GOOD DWELLING HOUSE, and barn, almost entirely new, with a large lot of land, and a fine view of the river and the mountains.

DR. BUTTS DISPENSARY.
Dr. Butts is a graduate of the University of Virginia, and has practiced medicine for many years. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and has been elected to the position of President of the same.

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE.
A book by Dr. Butts, containing a full and complete treatise on the subject of marriage, and the duties of husband and wife. It is a book of great value, and is highly recommended by all who are interested in the subject.

FAIRBANKS' BLEACHED
The standard of the world. Over 300 modifications to the requirements of every class.

IMPROVE YOUR STOCK.
FOR SALE. One thoroughbred blooded horse, 4 years old, Price \$25.00. Also six 3/4 Southdown Black hams for sale low, will be ready for delivery 1st of June.

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On and after February 23, 1878, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

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	Chicamout (Chicago)	6:00	5:00
	Chicago	6:15	5:15
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